# BioCube

Integrating remote sensing and in-situ dimensions of biodiversity to understand plant and animal community composition and dynamics at large scales

Presented by Ryan Pavlick (JPL/Caltech)











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#### Structure

# **Physiology**

## **Phenology**

#### **Function**

### Composition

#### **Environment**











**GEDI** 

AVIRIS>SBG, DESIS

**Functional Traits** 

MODIS, SilvisLab

ECOSTRESS, S5P, GEDI

AVIRIS>SBG, DESIS

Various sources

**Functional Traits** 

**Relative Heights Plant Area Index** Foliage Height Div. **Fractional Cover** 

Leaf Mass per Area **Leaf Chlorophyll Leaf Phenolics Leaf Nitrogen Leaf Lignin** 

Land Surf. Phen.

Greening **Browning Growing Season L.** 

**Dyn. Habitat Index** 

**DHI Cumulative** 

**DHI Minimum** 

**DHI Variability** 

**Evapotranspiration** Water Use Efficien. **Evaporative Stress** 

**Alpha Diversity Beta Diversity** 

**Funct. Diversity** 

FRic - Richness

FDiv - Divergence

**FEve - Evenness** 

Fbeta - β-diversity

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**Hydrology** 

**Photosynthesis** 

**Sun-Induced** Fluorescence

**Carbon Storage** 

**AGBiomass density** 

**Spectral Features** 

Principal Components

**Spectral Diversity** 

**Natural** Climate Soil

**Topography** 

Anthropogenic

Night lights

**Human Footprint** 

**N** Deposition

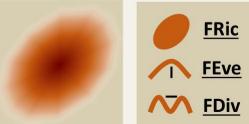
#### **Functional Diversity Mapping**

**Trait Space** 

Trait 1









Trait Models





**HyTools:** Topo **BRDF** Modeling

**SBG Pathfinder SDS** 

LO 
L1 
L2 Reflectance



Trait Maps











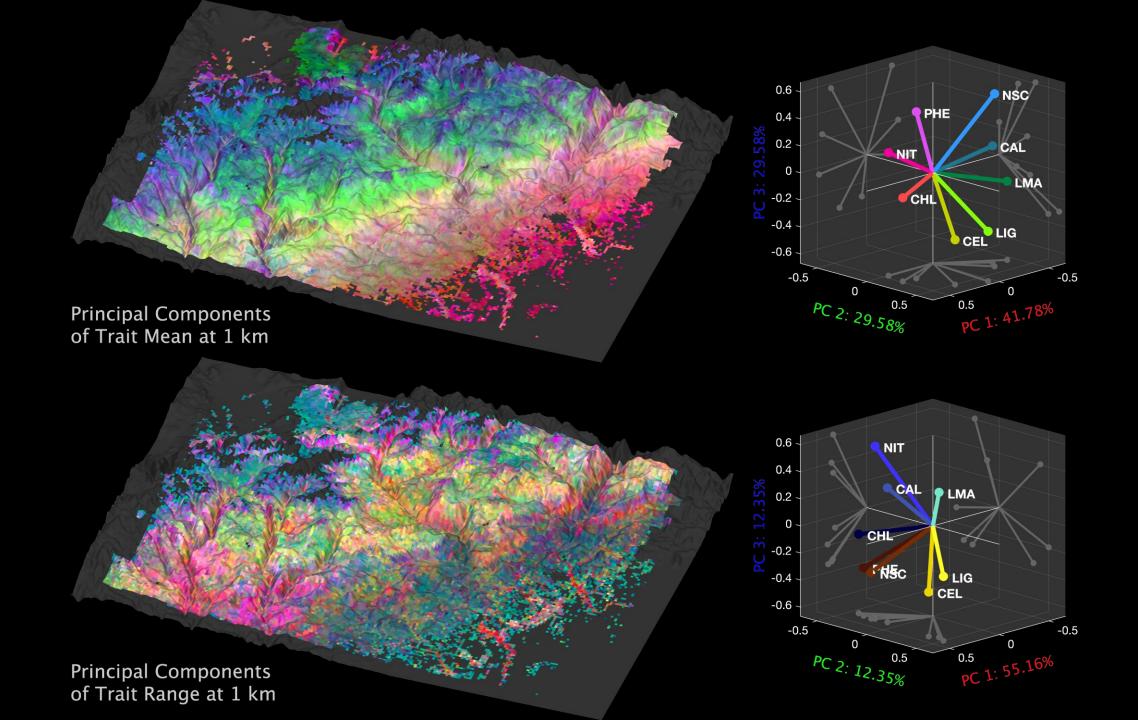


Spectral 'Species'



Alpha Shannon Beta **Dissimilarity** 

# **NASA JPL AVIRIS Functional Traits across Landscapes** Classic used to simulate SRG Grant Grove Mammoth Leaf Mass per Area (LMA) Mountain Leaf longevity, structure R2 = 0.71NRMSE = 13.5% San Joaquin River Yosemite Valley 🛶 Leaf Chlorophyll (CHL) Light Capture, Growth R2 = 0.58NRMSE = 11.6% **LMA Leaf Calcium (CAL)** Nutrients, Metabolism R2 = 0.25NRMSE = 15% Credits: Fabian Schneider, NASA JPL,



# **Species**

#### **Endemism**

# Phylogeny

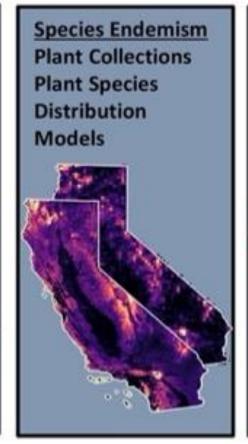


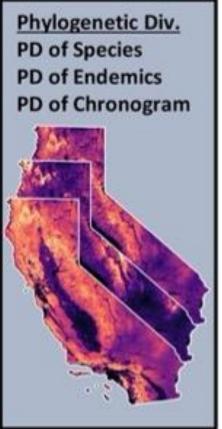




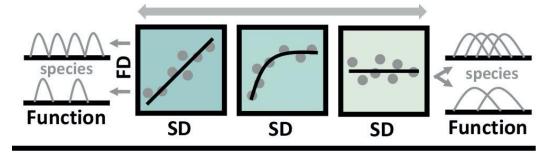


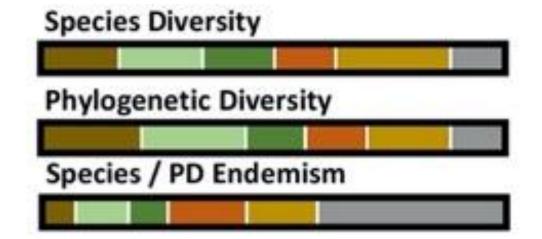






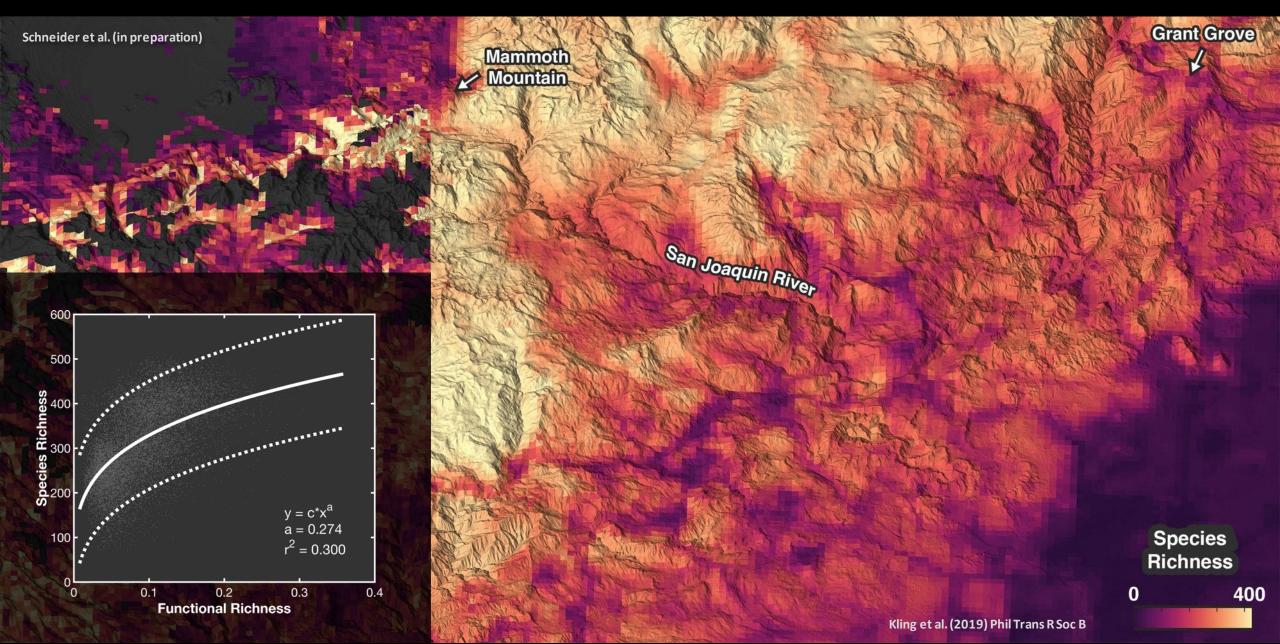
Baldwin 2014, Thornhill et al 2017, Kling et al 2018





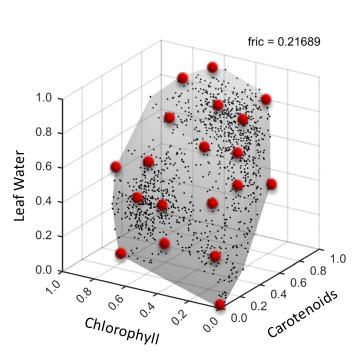
How are dimensions of biodiversity related to each other (i.e., remote sensing and in-situ), and what is the predictability of in-situ species richness, endemism and phylogenetic diversity from space-based remote sensing data?

# **Plant Functional Richness**

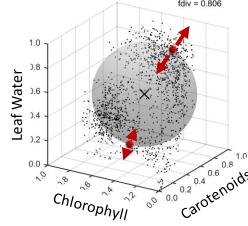


# Steps to derive functional diversity

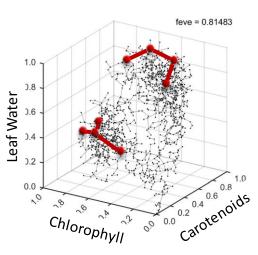
- Measure functional traits
- Select Traits
- Normalize Traits
- Define scales
- Choose functional diversity algorithm
  - One-dimensional
  - Multi-dimensional
- Apply algorithm
  - Moving window
  - Single grid, multi-resolution, hierarchical



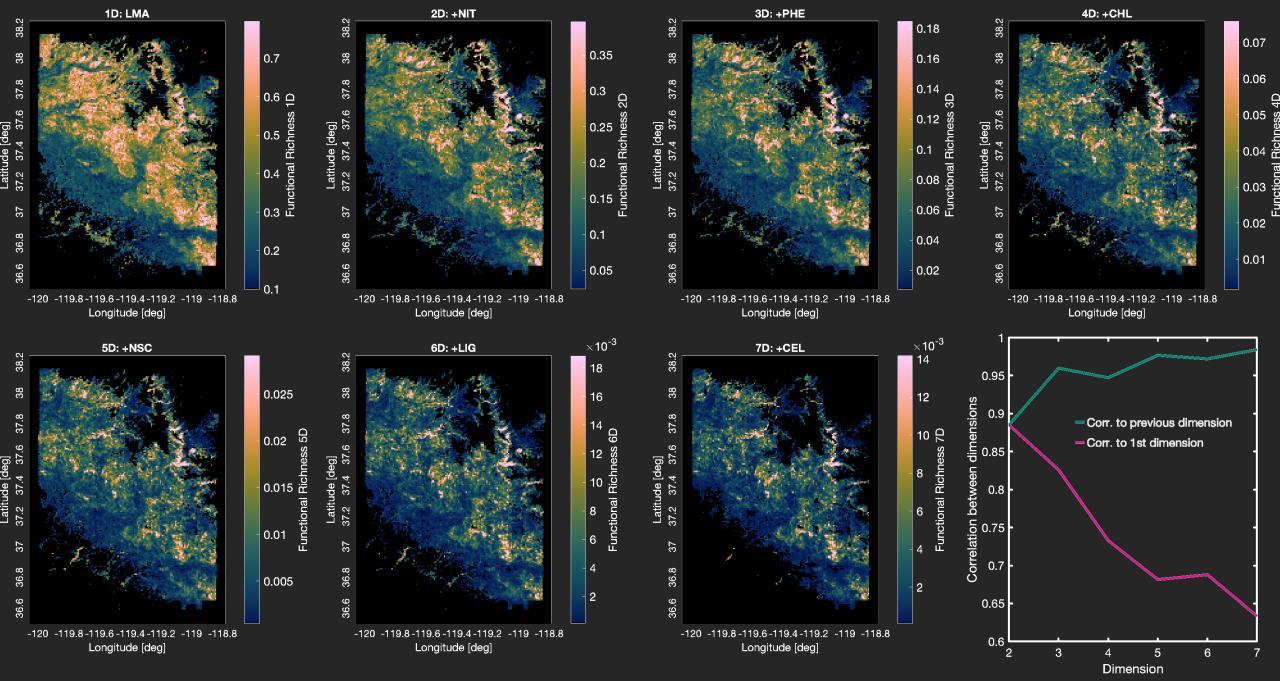
**Functional Richness** 



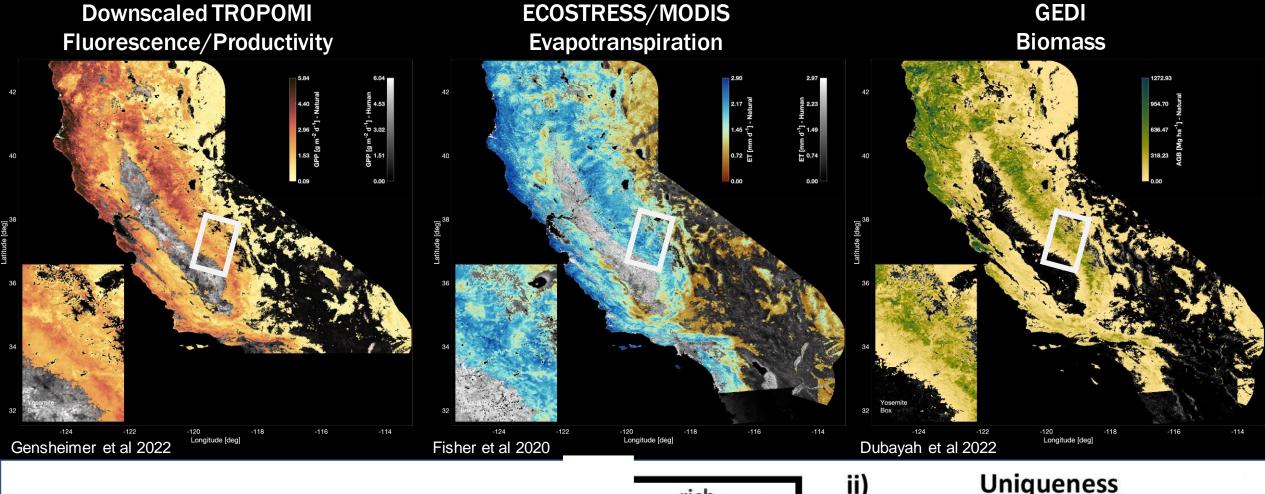
**Functional Dispersion** 



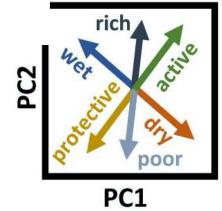
**Functional Evenness** 

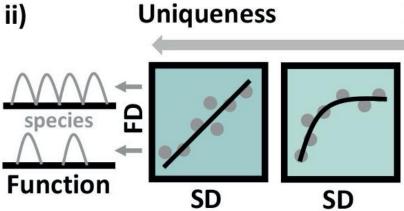


FD and its relationship to other variables can vary strongly depending on which and how many traits you consider.



What are the roles of functional, taxonomic, phylogenetic and spectral diversity in predicting the magnitude and stability of ecosystem function at large spatial scales?





**GEDI** 

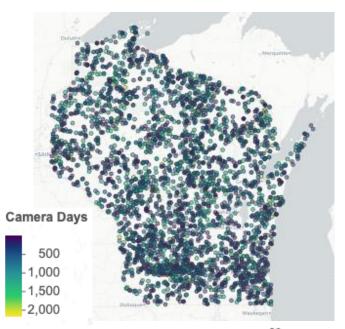


4,000+
trail cameras
1 camera/ 50 miles<sup>2</sup>

~ 7 million

wildlife detections identified to species

41 species



How well do remote sensing variables predict

- species distribution
- community composition
- biodiversity
- seasonal habitat use
- circadian activity patterns

